

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace the paragraph of page 14, line 23 through page 15, line 7 with the following amended paragraph:

Even application of the wetting solution can help to provide uniform distribution of the ingredients initially present in the solution, such as dispersibility agents, preservatives, fragrances, or other additives. The distribution of ingredients may be uniform within the web of material in both the cross-direction and the machine-direction. Wet rolls made from such a web then may also have a uniform distribution of ingredients, and this uniformity may be consistent within a roll (i.e. from the outside to the center, and from one end of the roll to the other) or from one roll to another. A uniform distribution of ingredients provides for consistent storage and dispensing characteristics of a roll of wet wipes. For example, the entire roll can be equally protected from contamination if there is uniform distribution of a preservative. In another example, the roll can be dispensed acceptably regardless of the number of sheets which remain in the roll. Dispensing characteristics include, for example, peel strength, tensile strength, and perf strength, as defined in the above mentioned US application serial number 09/659,307. These may be independently affected by the distribution of the wetting solution.

Please replace the paragraph of lines 1-23 on page 21 with the following amended paragraph:

Referring to Figures 10-13, the wet winding apparatus 41 includes an upper winding roller 44, a lower winding roller 46, and a rider roller 50. The upper winding roller rotates in the direction of arrow 52, so that, when in contact with the wet web, it is moving in the same direction as the web. At a point downstream from the point where the web 42 and the upper winding roller meet, the lower winding roller 46 contacts the exposed side of the web. The lower winding roller rotates in the direction of arrow 56, which is opposite that of the motion of the wet web ~~when the roller and web are in contact~~ as it enters the winding pocket. It follows that the upper and lower winding rollers rotate in the same circular direction (i.e. clockwise or counter-clockwise). The contact of both the upper winding roller and the transfer shoe 48 on the web breaks the web into a downstream portion 106 and an upstream portion 105 (Figure 13). This contact also causes the leading edge of the upstream portion of the web to fold or bunch together into an embryonic roll, called a cigarette 86. The cigarette 86 is caused to rotate in the circular direction 84, which is opposite that of the winding rollers, to form a roll 62. The rider roller 50 is positioned to contact the rotating roll 62 after the point of contact between the winding rollers. The convergence of the rider roller with the winding rollers forms a roll winding pocket 60. The rider roller rotates in the same circular direction 58 as the winding rollers, thus coordinating with the winding rollers to promote rotation of the wet web, in the direction of arrow 84, into a wet roll 62. The rider roller also helps prevent the wet roll from leaving the pocket before a roll of the desired dimensions and/or sheet content is formed.